

## Romanians protest against missiles

VIENNA (R) — Romania is distancing itself from its Soviet bloc allies by mobilising hundreds of thousands of citizens in protests against both U.S. and Soviet plans to site new nuclear missiles in Europe. The official Agerpres news agency reported huge nationwide peace rallies in the past few days. Some 60,000 people of all ages joined a peace protest on Friday in Ploiesti, an industrial centre north of Bucharest, against new missile deployments, and 50,000 protested at a similar demonstration in nearby Pites. Agerpres said. Other Romanian rallies drew crowds of about 40,000, it said. Agerpres said the demonstrations addressed letters of appeal to the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Nations and all European governments, calling for a halt to the "dangerous course of nuclear arming" and for "the salvation of peace."



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## Curfew lifted on 2 W. Bank camps

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank Sunday lifted curfews imposed on two Palestinian refugee camps where demonstrators threw rocks at Israeli vehicles, a military spokesman said. The curfews on the Askar camp near Nablus and Jalazoun near Jerusalem had been in effect for three days.

## Iyani leaves Riyadh after talks

BAHRAIN (R) — North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al Iyani left Riyadh Sunday after heading his country's delegation to a joint Saudi-Arabian-North Yemeni-cooperation committee meeting, the Saudi Press Agency said.

## Dutch ministers to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Dutch Prime Minister Poul Schleuter and Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellermann will pay an official visit to Kuwait soon, official sources said Sunday. They did not give the exact date. On Saturday, the Netherlands and Kuwait signed an agreement to increase bilateral trade and encourage joint economic ventures.

## Bahrain receives U.S. message

BAHRAIN (R) — The commander of Bahrain's defense forces, Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifa, received a message Sunday from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the Gulf news agency said. It gave no details of the message, which was delivered by the assistant U.S. defense secretary for international security affairs, Richard Armitage. Mr. Armitage, who arrived here Saturday, also met the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Sunday.

## Syrian long-range missiles tested

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Saturday successfully tested long-range surface-to-surface missiles in an exercise supervised by Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian News Agency SANA reported. The agency did not specify the types of missile fired or the location of the test, but informed sources said they believed the exercise involved newly-delivered Soviet SS-21 rockets with a range of 120 kilometres.

## Haddad resumes militia command

TEL AVIV (R) — South Lebanese militia chief Major Saad Haddad, released from hospital last week, is resuming command of his Israeli-backed force, sources in northern Israel said Sunday. Maj. Haddad, 45, temporarily gave up active command on Oct. 12 to receive treatment for what was described as exhaustion. He has denied reports in the Israeli press that he is suffering from cancer. Israelis who have seen Maj. Haddad recently say he has lost much of his hair and does not appear healthy.

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## Lebanon peace talks open today in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Leaders of divided Lebanon converged on Geneva Sunday for talks that promise hope of reconciliation but also carry the threat of renewed civil war if they fail.

Lebanon's ambassador to Switzerland, Johnny Abdo, said the talks would begin Monday evening and were expected to last between four and seven days.

Representatives of left-wing and Muslim factions will be seeking to overturn a 40-year-old national pact that has given a dominant role in Lebanese affairs to the Maronite Christian community.

Druze leader Walid Junblat, whose forces battled the predominantly Christian rightists for months during last month's upsurge of fighting around Beirut, said he wanted the Geneva talks to lead to a rewriting of the constitution and a redistribution of power.

He told Swiss Television Saturday night that he was not prepared to make concessions, but added: "I don't want to slam the door. I am going to give peace every possible chance."

Saudi Arabia has named a cabinet minister and its ambassador to Lebanon, as observers to the conference in Geneva, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency said Minister of State Mohammad Ibrahim Massoud and Ambassador Ahmad Al Kohi will attend the talks.

Under last month's Lebanon ceasefire agreement, largely mediated by Saudi Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, Saudi Arabia and Syria can send observers to the international talks.

The official Syrian News Agency said Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam left for Geneva Sunday to represent Syria in the conference.

Lebanese President Amin

Nearly 300 U.S. and French troops of the force were killed last Sunday in suicide bombings against their bases in Beirut. (Paris rejects U.S. guidelines about peacekeeping, page 2)

President Reagan said last week that the mission of the U.S. Marines in the multinational contingents would remain unchanged despite the bombing.

But he added: "Our role is to help the Lebanese put their country together, not to do it for them."

Mr. Gemayel was in the Swiss capital, Berne, where he travelled

Saturday for talks with President Pierre Aubert. He was due to return to Geneva Monday.

"World is fed up"

A senior Gemayel adviser, Ghassan Tueni, said in an interview published in Beirut that the world was fed up with Lebanon. He called on its politicians to solve their own feuds.

"The world has grown tired of Lebanon and of its rulers, leaders and warlords. It is fed up and close to despair," said Mr. Tueni, a former ambassador to the United Nations.

"Tomorrow, the world may bear a grudge against Lebanon because it is killing its sons by the hundred for no comprehensible reason," he wrote in a signed editorial in the daily *An Nahar*, of which he is publisher.

Mr. Tueni said it was no good saying the Lebanese war was caused by outsiders.

"What the world wants is that the Lebanese war should stop... that those responsible for it should stop fighting, even if they are fighting other people's wars."

Meanwhile in Beirut, security sources reported no ceasefire violations in the main battle zones after a night of heavy shelling between the Lebanese army and Druze militiamen in the Shouf mountains.

The Christian Maronite patriarch, Cardinal Antonios Bouros Krichieh, presided over a special memorial service in the Christian-populated town of Antelias for U.S. and French soldiers in a four-nation peacekeeping force who were killed in last Sunday's bombings.

Personal vendettas challenge Lebanese reconciliation, page 2

Quandt says Lebanon should solve their own problems, page 4

## U.S. forces capture Grenadian leader

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria is cautiously optimistic about the Geneva talks on Lebanon but believes national reconciliation must start by scrapping the Lebanon-Israel troop withdrawal agreement, a senior minister said Sunday.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al Shar'ie also said in an interview with Reuters that Syria was in favour of an Arab summit due to be held in Saudi Arabia next month going ahead as planned.

He described the Lebanon conference opening in Geneva this week as "a very important opportunity."

"We should be optimistic, although we know in advance that the obstacles before the conference are tremendous," Mr. Shar'ie said.

Mr. Shar'ie added that "the first issue" any national government would have to tackle is the Lebanon-Israel troop withdrawal agreement, which Syria has bitterly opposed.

Syria played an important part in bringing about last month's ceasefire agreement in Lebanon, and Mr. Shar'ie said the Damascus government would be represented by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam at the Geneva conference.

Syria, which has backed the main Lebanese opposition leaders, has described the troop withdrawal agreement with Israel as "a dead letter" and an act of treachery."

"Canceling the agreement is a step forward in having a fruitful dialogue among warring factions," Mr. Shar'ie said.

Syrian troops entered Lebanon at the request of the then government, whereas Israeli troops invaded the country, he said, adding that Washington's equation of the two was the biggest U.S. policy mistake in the region.

Asked about U.S. statements on possible Syrian involvement in the Oct. 23 bomb attacks on U.S. and French positions in Beirut, Mr. Shar'ie said "the accusation is not based on tangible evidence."

buzzing positions on the hills outside St. George's, the capital. Some Cubans are believed to be holding out in concealed militia camps in the hills.

Sporadic sniping

But only sporadic sniper fire was reported, and Governor General Sir Paul Scoon went on radio to order government employees to return to work Monday and announce an overnight curfew until further notice.

He said he would appoint an interim government in the next few days to prepare the way for elections to be held in six months, and called on the people's revolutionary army and the people's militia to hand in their arms.

The reporters said footloose in St. George's had died down and the town was quiet.

Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams said on television Saturday night that it was unfortunate the invasion had not begun a day earlier in order to prevent the Cubans building up defences at Point Salines airport, the controversial landing strip they were building on the island.

Mr. Adams said a Cuban colonel had flown to Grenada on Sunday to supervise the build-up areas of the island.

Reporters who came to Grenada Saturday saw Corsair jets

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## Israel rejects altering Lebanon pact

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Sunday issued a warning to Lebanon's Prime Minister Amin Gemayel not to give in to pressure to cancel or alter the agreement the two countries signed last May.

"It is important that Arab countries who signed agreements with Israel will keep those agreements and not yield to pressure from other extreme Arab countries who would like them to rescind them," cabinet spokesman Dan Meridor told reporters after the cabinet's weekly meeting.

Senior Israeli officials, who asked not to be identified, said Israel was sticking to the accord's provision that it withdraw the rest of its troops from Lebanon when

leaders prepared for the start of national reconciliation talks Monday in Geneva.

Mr. Meridor emphasised Israel had accepted "less than it wanted" in the accord and said security arrangements provided for in the pact "are an integral part of the agreement, and we stand by them."

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Lebanese President Amin Gemayel (left) Saturday talks with Swiss President Pierre Aubert in Berne (A.P. wirephoto)

## Iraq, Iran report fighting

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq and Iran reported heavy exchanges of fire Sunday on the northern Gulf war front where Tehran launched a cross-border offensive 12 days ago.

An Iraqi military communiqué issued in Baghdad said helicopter gunships had inflicted losses during intensive attacks on Iranian troop concentrations and positions.

It said Iraqi forces had killed 65 Iranian soldiers and wounded a number of others during the previous 24 hours of fighting.

An Iranian communiqué carried by the national news agency IRNA said its forces had maintained control of their positions in the area of the offensive.

The communiqué also reported heavy artillery fire against Iraqi positions and supply lines further north in the operational areas of Piranshahr, Haj Omran and Sarashat on Saturday.

Iraq offers Gulf truce

Meanwhile, Iraq said Sunday it would accept a ceasefire in the Gulf and security of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

The agency said the announcement was made by the speaker of Iraq's National Assembly and member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Naim Haddad, before a two-day symposium on parliamentary cooperation between Western Europe and the Arab World.

"Iraq had always called for a ceasefire in the Gulf war and responded to international and regional initiatives in this respect, because it believes war is not a realistic means to achieve rights," the agency quoted Mr. Haddad as saying.

The U.N. Security Council is due to meet Monday to consider new proposals to end the Gulf war.

Iraq has accused the council of bias.

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## 470 die in Turkish quake

ANKARA (R) — A massive earthquake devastated a wide area of northeast Turkey near the city of Erzurum Sunday killing at least 470 people and flattening buildings in dozens of remote villages in one of the country's poorest regions.

Official reports said the worst- hit areas were the districts of Pasterler, Horasan, Narman and Sarikamis, all of which lie on the open-ended Richter scale, one of the severest in the tremor-prone area for several years.

It struck just after 7 a.m. (1400 GMT) when many of the local people would still have been in bed.

The local army commander in Erzurum issued a statement in mid-afternoon saying 431 bodies had been recovered from smashed buildings in towns and villages in four districts. There was no accurate figure for the number of injured.

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## PLA denounces attacks on envoys

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a cable from the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan deplored the recent attempts on the life of Jordan's ambassadors to India and Italy, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. "The two criminal acts are unjustified as they are directed against the Jordanian people who have devoted their life for supporting the Palestine cause and the rights of the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership," Petra quoted the cable as saying. "Jordanians and Palestinians have forged their destiny for the fulfillment of the same goals and their common objectives, and we can only condemn the attacks committed by irresponsible people who sold themselves to the devil," the cable said, according to Petra. It pledged the PLA's total support for the King's wise leadership and policies, Petra added.

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Arab and foreign parliamentarians taking part in a symposium on parliamentary co-operation Sunday voiced their appreciation for the proposals contained in a Jordanian memorandum submitted to them Saturday.

## MIDDLE EAST

# France rejects U.S. guidelines about peacekeeping in Lebanon

By Gavin Bell

**PARIS (R)** — France is prepared to keep its peacekeeping troops in Beirut for the time being, but is profoundly unhappy about its association with the United States in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force and wants more international help.

This is the clear signal coming from Paris since at least 56 French paratroopers died along with more than 220 U.S. Marines in last weekend's Beirut bomb attacks.

Harrowing photographs of the greatest single loss by the French military since the Algerian war ended more than 20 years ago provoked a predictable storm of outrage in the country.

As emotions subsided, deep soul-searching followed about French involvement in Lebanon, dating back to the dispatch of an expeditionary force in 1861 to protect Maronite Christians being massacred by Druze.

President François Mitterrand dispelled immediate fears of a French withdrawal following a flying visit to Beirut, where he declared: "In Lebanon, France remains and will remain faithful to its history and its commitments."

Similar pledges with varying degrees of resolve were announced by France's partners in the 5,000-strong peace force — the U.S., Italy and Britain.

An emergency meeting of the four foreign ministers near here on Thursday reaffirmed their commitment to the force, while linking it to progress towards a

political solution and greater international involvement in peace efforts.

An official statement spoke of agreement on the main issues, but within minutes French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson shattered any illusions of perfect harmony among the peace force countries.

### 'Difference in latitude'

In unusually outspoken criticism of U.S. military strategy in Beirut, Mr. Cheysson told reporters: "The U.S. thinks you can reply by fire, even if they are not attacked. We only reply to attacks. There is a marked difference in the latitude of intervention."

He also referred to differences between Paris and Washington on Middle East policies in general, citing European insistence on the Palestinians being given a role in the peace process.

It was not the first time Mr. Cheysson had spoken publicly of disagreement with the Americans in Lebanon.

He criticised U.S. naval shelling of the Beirut area on Sept. 19, and added with clear annoyance: "If the Americans want to take the place of the Israelis, that's their

responsibility, not ours."

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Cheysson's remarks reflected growing concern in Paris about its alliance with the U.S. in the peace force, and attendant restrictions on its freedom of action in a country with a long history of close ties to France.

The sources said Mr. Mitterrand communicated French anxiety about being drawn by Washington into a Vietnam-style conflict in Lebanon in a telephone conversation with President Reagan hours after the bombing.

He apparently received assurances from Mr. Reagan on this score, but continuing French unease grew to alarm when U.S. Marines stormed onto Grenada two days later. Paris quickly denounced the action and backed a United Nations resolution condemning it.

The prevalent French attitude to U.S. foreign policy was reflected in a front-page cartoon in *Le Monde*, a newspaper not noted for irreverence. It depicted an angry Reagan, backed by U.S. Marines, interrogating a Grenadian peasant and demanding to know: "Where were you at the time of the Beirut bombings?"

Saddled with such an uncomfortable alliance, France has been stepping up its calls for help from other countries.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu said last month it would undeniably be useful for U.N. troops to be the driving force in a settlement, and that this was the general aim of proposals sup-

ported by France at the security council.

### Mauroy goes further

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy went further in a speech after the bombings, saying France's efforts should be supported, expanded, and as far as possible superseded, by more marked international involvement. He expressed his government's wish for the U.S. to send a new force to the worst trouble spots.

Diplomatic sources said the foreign ministers' meeting the next day decided such a move was not feasible for the present.

The hopes of France and its peace force partners of extricating themselves from the conflict rest for the moment on a reconciliation conference due to open in Geneva Monday.

But diplomatic sources said all four countries view the talks with pessimism, given the long history of failure to reach a national consensus between Lebanon's feuding factions.

There are no immediate signs that the peace force will be withdrawn. The predicament was summed up by *Le Monde*: "Chaos would threaten Lebanon should the force pull out confessing bloody defeat."

But the attacks have clearly alarmed the governments concerned, and increased doubt about long-term commitments to an impotent peace force in the absence of a political settlement.

The forces for peace and stability were being weakened, Mr. Rao said. There was an urgent need for a settlement in the region



A Marine honour guard and band are shown with 16 coffins of dead Marines during service in Delaware early Saturday. The service was held in a hangar at Dover air force base (A.P. wirephoto)

## Conservatives lead Turkish opinion polls

**ANKARA (R)** — The Conservative Motherland Party led by former economy chief Turgut Ozal has consolidated its lead in the race for next Sunday's Turkish general elections, according to an opinion poll published Sunday.

The poll, conducted three days ago and published in the centrist daily *Miliyet*, gave Mr. Ozal's party 37.3 per cent support compared with 25.1 for its nearest rival, the Social Democratic Populist Party of ex-bureaucrat Necdet Culap.

Trailing last of the three parties allowed by Turkey's military rulers of contest the poll was the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party with 14 per cent.

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JORDAN TIMES

## Advisory body begins scrutiny of draft budget

AMMAN (Petra) — A special ministerial advisory committee Sunday embarked on a debate of the national fiscal budget for 1984.

The draft budget has been marked by a squeeze on current spending but will maintain spending on capital projects in the light of financial resources available for the coming year, according to the Budget Department Director Sami Gammouh.

He said that, after completing

its debate, the committee will refer the draft budget to the cabinet for approval.

The budget department had referred the draft budget to the advisory committee last Tuesday.

At the same time the budget department is at present studying the budgets of each of the 29 government ministries and departments and hopes to complete its task by the middle of the coming month, Mr. Gammouh said.

He said that, after completing

## Housing units at Sahab Industrial Estate finished

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation has recently finished constructing 258 housing units at the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE) south of here, according to an announcement by a SIE spokesman.

He said that the units are of two sizes: the first is 84 square metres and the second 108 square metres in area, with the 78 units of the first type being assigned for single workers separate from the residential area of married workers.

The SIE has called on all investors and those who are leasing stores and installations on the estate to contact the SIE manager.

## Trade delegation leaves for Casablanca meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian trade delegation left for Casablanca Saturday to take part in the second conference of Arab businessmen and investors scheduled to open in Morocco on Oct. 31. President of the Jordanian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the delegation head, Bandar Al Tabba'a, said that the conference aims at providing an opportunity for Arab busi-

nessmen to meet each other so as to promote and finance industry in the Arab World.

Mr. Tabba'a added that the conference aims to explore problems facing the expansion of investment in the region.

The conference will also discuss Arab joint ventures as a step towards achieving Arab economic integration.

## Military court sentences thieves, drug traffickers

AMMAN (Petra) — Several people have been sentenced to prison terms and fined for drug trafficking and the embezzlement of public funds.

A statement issued by the military court Sunday said that four people are to be imprisoned for five years with hard labour and will pay JD 1,000 each for drug trafficking.

Also, Oussem Al Dabi has been sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment with hard labour and been fined JD 5,000, while Adnan Abed Al Huwai has been sentenced in absentia to a ten year term and been fined JD 3,000 on similar charges.

Mansour Hussein, Ahmad Barakat and Abdul Aziz Orthman will

be imprisoned for ten years with hard labour each for acts of robbery and assault and Abd Al Balawi, and Ahmad Bukhitan will be imprisoned for three months and have to pay JD 10 each for offering a bribe to a public official.

Ali Ka'aineh and Sa'id Abdul Hadi Hassan will be imprisoned for six months for embezzling public funds in collusion.

Ali Mutlaq Al Khitum will be imprisoned for one and a half years and be forced to pay JD 122 for embezzling public funds and Abdul Razak Al Razak Al Riyad will be imprisoned for one and half years with hard labour for embezzling public funds.

The Military Governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

## London ambulance director arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of London Ambulance Services arrived here Sunday on a one-week visit to Jordan during which he will hold discussions with Civil Defence Department officials on promoting existing cooperation between the London Ambulance Services and the Civil Defence

Department.

Mr. Walton will visit some civil defence and aid centres in Jordan during his visit.

Director of the London Ambulance Service after his arrival in Amman Sunday at the invitation of the Civil Defence Department (Petra photo)

## Olympic begins first class service

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first Olympic Airways airliner with first class seats to come to Amman landed at the Queen Alia International Airport Sunday.

On board were eight first class passengers, according to an Olympic Airways spokesman. He said

that the airliner will leave for Athens Monday.

On the occasion of the launch of the first class passenger service, the Olympic Airways director held a luncheon in Amman to honour directors of tourist and travel agencies in Jordan.

Several officials from the Civil Aviation Authority were also present as well as representatives from the press.

Olympic Airways inaugurated its Athens-Amman route on June 3, 1983.



Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications Curt Bostrom (left) and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri sign Sunday a bilateral

## Income tax director visits Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — A subject close to the heart — and pocket — of the general public was very high on the agenda of the Director-General at the Income Tax Department, Dr. Abdullah Al Nsour.

Dr. Nsour visited Britain as a guest of the British government and emphasised his interest in the working of the British system of taxation, with special emphasis on income tax.

Dr. Nsour spent a day in Yorkshire, north-east England, where he toured the Inland Revenue Account Office in Shipton. He was

shown the computerisation of accounts and had discussions with the manager of the office. There was also time for sight-seeing at the nearby historic city of York.

Dr. Nsour also visited the London-based head office of the board of inland revenue, where the main topic under discussion was tax collection and its enforcement. This was followed by a talk on general taxation policy.

Local tax was not ignored in the programme and Dr. Nsour visited the Covent Garden Tax Office and saw at first hand the workings of such an office and discussed its functions.

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Dr. Abdullah Al Nsour

## Pan-Arab standardisation talks held

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) secretary-general, Dr. Safer Al Sawaf, Sunday discussed with the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) secretary-general Olof Sturen, fields for cooperation and coordination between the AOSM and the ISO.

Dr. Sawaf also reviewed pro-

grammes and projects included in

AOSM's next year's plan in the field of coordination and unifying Arab standardisation practices and translating world standardisation into the pan-Arab context in addition to developing an Arab information and documentation network in the field of standardisation and metrology.

Mr. Sturen arrived here Sunday morning on a five-day visit to Jordan during which he will acquaint

himself with Jordan's experience in standardisation and visit Jordanian scientific and educational institutions.

Mr. Sturen is expected to deliver a lecture Monday at the University of Jordan to review ISO activities and the importance of standardisation in transferring technology and facilitating an exchange of trade throughout the world.

## Yugoslav ambassador briefed about Royal Scientific Society

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Acting President Dr. Fakhruddin Al Daghhestani briefed the Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan, Todor Boja Dlevski on the RSS programmes and its goals for supporting scientific projects and re-

search in Jordan.

Dr. Daghhestani also explained to the ambassador the RSS' various departments and their contributions to providing consultancy and scientific services to the various construction and industrial sectors in Jordan.

Dr. Ahmad Tal, director of community colleges at the Ministry of Education, warned students resuming studies abroad who have not sat the comprehensive exam held by the ministry that the authorities will not

recognise their university certificates until they sit this exam.

## Sweden, Jordan sign road building agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Sweden Sunday signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of road building and engineering. Under the five year agreement, both sides will cooperate in the field of road building, especially highways, and the exchange experience and expertise in this respect and will launch cooperation between engineering institutions in both countries in the field of road construction.

The cooperation entails the exchange of views and experience in the planning, design and construction stages of road maintenance, the holding of joint seminars and exhibitions in both countries in this field and the offering of facilities to each other in order to facilitate activity in this field and within the provisions of the agreement.

Both sides agreed to form a joint committee to supervise the implementation of the agreement and to follow up the implementation of projects emanating from the agreement.

The agreement will be renewable after five years at the consent of both parties.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri and the visiting Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications, Curt Bostrom.

Later on, Mr. Bostrom held a meeting with Mr. Masri and exchanged views on ways of further promoting cooperation between Jordan and Sweden.

Mr. Masri briefed the Swedish minister on his ministry's programmes and projects, and both ministers expressed the hope that the agreement signed Sunday will usher in a new era of fruitful cooperation between their two countries.

Mr. Bostrom expressed his appreciation to the Jordanian government for allowing him and his accompanying delegation the chance of inspecting Jordan's development projects.

Mr. Bostrom extended an invitation to Mr. Masri to visit Sweden in order to study its road construction systems and programme and to pursue negotiations on bilateral cooperation.

Later on, Mr. Bostrom met Transport Minister Ali Suleiman with whom he reviewed the ministry's activities in transport-related affairs, and both expressed the hope that the two countries will launch fresh cooperation in the future in transport fields.

Mr. Bostrom also extended an invitation to Mr. Suleiman to visit Sweden to look into road and communications systems and to discuss further cooperation.

The meeting was attended by senior officials and Sweden's ambassador to Jordan Ingemar Stjernberg. In the afternoon Mr. Bostrom visited the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea.

Mr. Bostrom was accompanied by his delegation and several officials from the Ministries of Communications and Public Works as well as the Swedish ambassador.

The Swedish minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Amman Saturday evening for a four-day visit to Jordan and for talks with officials.

The delegation is to hold talks with officials at the Tel-communications Corporation, the Royal Scientific Society and will also tour archaeological sites in the country.

## Employment opportunities diminishing for the over-qualified, says Arabyat

By Salameh Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Community college students continuing higher studies in universities abroad are misunderstanding the concept and the meaning of a community college, according to Dr. Abdul Laif Arabyat, secretary-general at the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Arabyat said Sunday that community college graduates had already achieved mastery in the subjects that they have trained in; more beneficial than continuing higher studies at universities. He pointed out that job opportunities open for community college graduates are better than the ones available for university graduates.

Dr. Ahmad Tal, director of community colleges at the Ministry of Education, warned students resuming studies abroad who have not sat the comprehensive exam held by the ministry that the authorities will not

recognise their university certificates until they sit this exam.

Dr. Tal added that the comprehensive exam held by the ministry tests the level of knowledge obtained by the students at their community colleges.

The Ministry of Education has already started implementing plans for establishing new community colleges to be situated in cities outside Amman. Dr. Arabyat pointed out that the ministry is currently focusing on granting gradual independence for community colleges. He also emphasised the importance of coordination between community colleges and universities through open channels and the importance, of adopting new, modern methods of education here students are given a better chance to develop in the field of their specialisation.

## Meeting centres on status of trainee hospital doctors

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting to discuss the condition and status of doctors under training in hospitals was held at the Jordanian Medical Association Sunday.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, the association president, Dr. Hassan Khreis, and the association members attended the meeting as well as private hospital doctors.

The meeting discussed the assigning of doctors under training at hospitals at the rate of one for every eight beds in implementation of a decision made by the Higher Health Council.

The meeting also discussed the status of resident doctors in private hospitals and decided to form a special committee to study their conditions.

## Rifa'i outlines challenges facing Arab Nation

By Aifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Former Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifa'i Saturday called on the Arab nation to adopt a common strategy to tackle its common challenges and problems in order to achieve Arab goals.

In a lecture delivered at the Professional Association Complex in Amman upon an invitation from the Arab Universities Alumni Club, Mr. Rifa'i said that these challenges are: That of development, the Israeli onslaught on the Arab Nation, the cultural challenges, and self-challenges for building a better future.

### Development challenges

On the challenges of development, he said: It is natural for human beings to develop, but the scientific revolution of the present century, which is marked by speed and invention, makes it imperative that we double our efforts to improve and advance.

It is incumbent on our nation to meet the challenges of the enormous requirements of development, and the Arab endeavour should be in step with the modern developments, so that their nation will not lag behind others.

He added that the nation cannot undertake this task unless it devotes all its scientific and intellectual resources and employs them in further research and organisation.

The Arabs, Mr. Rifa'i said, should shoulder their responsibilities and execute their intended plans in order to reach their goals and objectives.

Bridging the gap between the Arab nations and the advanced nations "is essential for establishing ourselves among nations, and it is most urgently needed given our battle with the enemy to protect our existence culturally and militarily."

Mr. Rifa'i stressed that the Arab Nation should continuously move to bring it in line with the

through peaceful means by direct negotiations.

Protecting the Israeli from outside threats, Mr. Rifa'i said, is achieved through military invasions, and through creating internal dissensions in the Arab region "which would tear these countries pieces and create warring mini-states."

These plans have been implemented in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and by military attacks on Lebanon.

The question posed here, Mr. Rifa'i said, is what should the Arab stance be in respect of the danger from these Israeli acts.

The answer, he said, is that the Arab governments' and nations' differences should be abolished.

Secondly, the Arabs should understand that separate solutions do not go along with the problem and thirdly that the Arabs should study the ways to meet their challenges taking into consideration past successes and failures.

The Arabs also, Mr. Rifa'i said, should understand that meeting our challenges is a common Arab responsibility.

**Cultural challenge**

"Our nation is now confronting an immense cultural challenge, and we Arabs are passing through stages in which it is incumbent on us to protect our culture, its character and its identity in the face of Western culture creeping in on us," he said.

Western culture has found its way to our doors through newspapers, magazines, television and radio as well as through novels, plays, music, songs, literary and artistic works and poetry. Mr. Rifa'i said.

Even if we want to express ourselves we use French and English terms which mix with our language, he said. Western culture has crept up on us through fashion, the style of dress, food and drink and it has crept up on us through architecture, furniture and beds, he added.

If the individual does not show more responsibility and does not devote more concentration to his work and endeavours for his nation, nothing will change and the picture will remain as gloomy as ever, he concluded.

Zaid Al Rifa'i

advanced nations so the gap will not be broadened. This, he said, can only be achieved by imitation rather than imitation.

**Israeli aggression**

In respect of the challenge being posed by the Israeli acts of aggression, Mr. Rifa'i said that it is the greatest challenge to the Arab existence.

He said that Israel invaded our nation with armed forces, conspiracy and by obstinate planning.

He went on to say that Israel realises that it has penetrated a world they do not belong to and</

# Jordan Times

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## A shining example

OMAN and South Yemen are two Arab states, neighbouring each other. For the past 15 years, they were consistently at odds over almost everything — starting from each country's system of government, through their global or even Arab ties and outlooks, to the point where their borders meet.

Oman looks West; South Yemen looks East. The former believes in the free enterprise system; the latter is Marxist. The two regimes in Muscat and Aden apparently hated each other so much that no one in the world could in fact believe a reconciliation was ever possible. Not after they fought military battles, directly or in proxy, at any rate.

Yet, Oman and South Yemen are now agreed that the picture should be different. In a statement issued on Thursday, the two sides said they were establishing normal diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, pledging mutual cooperation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The move, the statement said, came in response to a mutual desire by Oman and South Yemen to develop brotherly and good neighbourly relations.

Such a positive development in inter-Arab relations simply cannot go unnoticed. The restoration of ties between the two Arab states in the Gulf is not surprising because it has not exactly materialised all of a sudden. The two countries have been trying to reach agreement for almost a year on Thursday. Saudi Arabia also had blazed the trail in rehabilitating South Yemen and now has good relations with Aden. The only element of surprise in the move, however, is that the step should come at this particular time, when the trend in the Arab World is completely oriented towards narrow self-interests and pan-Arab estrangements.

Surprise or not, South Yemen and Oman did the right thing, and their move should be copied by the rest of us farther west, and elsewhere.

There should be no ideology, or differences over it, in the purpose of Arab unity. Solidarity among Arabs has become more than a necessity, if we are to continue just living as a people and a nation.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Some unanswered questions

PRESIDENT REAGAN has created a new term in political language related to the situation in the Middle East. He called it the escalation of the peace process in the region. In his recent speech broadcast to the nation, Reagan pledged to escalate the process for peace and to retaliate against the perpetrators of the Sunday explosions in Beirut. He said he wants to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region because the area is the key to the political and economic life of the western world. Reagan warned against allowing the area to fall in the hands of forces hostile to the west. He said his proposals will serve as the best means of achieving peace in the region.

But this American attitude prompts us to ask the following questions: 1- How can the threat of reprisals part of the U.S. strategy to escalate the peace process? 2- How can the U.S. administration work for peace while it is unable to force Israel to abandon its settlement policy and grant the Palestinian people their legitimate rights? 3- Since the U.S. is single-handedly trying to solve the issue, why can't it speed up its efforts in this respect and why can't it allow the Europeans to take part in the peace process since our region is vital to all the western world? 4- Does Mr. Reagan consider his continued assistance to Israel and his military support for the Zionist state part of the strategy of escalating the peace process? Finding a solution lies in answering these questions objectively and in an unbiased approach.

### Al Dustour: Steadfastness, the only key

THE RAPIDLY moving events in the Arab World and the continuous tragedies and problems plaguing the Arabs have swamped the Palestine problem and caused the Arabs to forget about the occupied Arab lands and Israel's arbitrary measures there. People have even forgotten that the Palestine problem constitutes the core of the Middle East issue and the basic issue from which all the tragedies and the sufferings emanated.

It is perhaps fair to say that the Arabs' tragedies and suffering are not all of Israel's making, nor have they been brought about by the conspiracies of the enemies of the Arab World and the military intervention in Lebanon. Many of the Arab issues are caused by Arabs themselves and by certain Arab countries ruled by fanatic leaders. Those fighting the PLO's legitimate leadership in Lebanon are also cause of much of the trouble and the tragedy. They are killing their brothers and shedding the blood of their comrades in arms for the sake of serving the interests of a certain Arab country. This conflict in Lebanon is a cause of disappointment to many Palestinians and the Arab countries as a whole, and can only benefit the Israeli enemy. The steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule and their continuous struggle against the occupying forces remain the only remaining hope for the future.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Syria emulates Israel

JUST OVER a year ago, Israel was besieging Beirut and the PLO fighters in the city. One year after that, we witness the PLO fighters besieged by the Syrians in Tripoli, north of Beirut aided by the Israeli naval units by sea and the Falangists in other places in Lebanon. All the Arab states are also helping the Syrians with their suspicious silence and their indifference towards the events in Lebanon. The Syrians refrained from storming Tripoli not because they are afraid innocent people would fall victim to the assault nor because they have needed Arab calls not to take that action, but only because the PLO fighters are in turn besieging a Syrian brigade inside Tripoli. The trapping of the Syrians inside the city places in the PLO hands the only trump card on which the PLO fighters can negotiate and win a deal. It is the only secure thing for Arafat and his men to do vis-à-vis the Syrians. When the Israelis besieged Beirut, they were intent on destroying the PLO fighters. In Tripoli the same scenario is being repeated with the Syrians intent on destroying the PLO's legitimate leadership. Syria wants to substitute Arafat with a new set of leaders that would receive and obey orders from Damascus. Should this happen, the Arab World would remain as divided as ever and the Israelis will continue to achieve their goals in the occupied Arab lands.

## DE FACTONOMICS

# Revival of colonialism

IT IS becoming increasingly clear that developing countries, particularly the small ones, are paying a high price for the cold war between the two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

A new pattern has been established since the USSR invaded Afghanistan more than three years ago. This pattern has been used last week in the American invasion of the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada which has a population of 115,000. In both cases, the major power used its vast military machinery to invade a small country with the pretext of forestalling an ideological change ensuring the security of its people.

The lesson for a developing country is very clear. With the cold war among major powers at its highest, non-alignment

becomes a theoretical aspiration. A developing country should make no mistake where it stands, or expected to stand, in the divided areas of influence. Its political manoeuvrability is limited and any misjudgement will be very costly.

The present pattern of military invasions of small countries reminds us of the last century colonial era where occupation of the developing world by few European empires dominated international relations until World War II. Nations in Latin America, Africa and Asia were ruled by few imperialist powers which managed to reap vast economic benefits in cheap raw materials, open markets, monopolising key local activities, cheap labour and complete vertical integration in favour of the colonising country.

Needless to say, the revival of colonialism comes at time when international economic relations are in general not favourable to the developing countries. Official development aid declined in real terms and became more of a tool used by industrialised countries. Terms of trade have worsened for the Third World and its capacity to import shrank.

What remains to be seen is whether the possible default of a debtor developing country will be sought as a pretext for its invasion by one or more industrialised states. Perhaps military invasion would be substituted by control of most important income-generating activities in the developing country.

The revival of colonialism

imposes new constraints on the freedom of small countries. Their leaders should be very cautious in their moves and do their utmost to avoid having their countries becoming areas of dispute and clash among major powers. Otherwise, their countries will suffer considerably and get nothing except devastation and misery.

Another way for developing countries to invite colonialism is ideological or regional disputes. We have many of these examples in the Arab World. This has weakened our ability and wasted our resources, namely, fighting in the Western Sahara, the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia, the Israeli occupation and colonisation of Arab lands and resources, the Iran-Iraq war and fighting among Lebanese

factions.

The cold war and its colonialist appeal is not only an outcome of political conflict among major powers' interests, but also a reflection of their failure to achieve humanism even within their own borders. In the Soviet Union, there is an instinct feeling and need among citizens for expressing themselves in ownership, work and private incentives. If this feeling was subdued during the difficult socialist transformation period, it should not be given up indefinitely, nor could it be given a lower priority to external security threats even if they were realistic.

In the United States, a historical shift has occurred in the last few years from social development as expressed in med-

ical, education, employment and job creation, and social security advantages in favour of defense industries and programmes. Again, the same excuse was utilised, namely the external threats of Communism.

Let us appeal to major powers to revive detente instead of cold war and colonialism. The non-aligned should form a mediation team to contact the two major powers and help in reaching a more peaceful world.

In our region, we should resist being drawn into a cold war conflict. We realise that Israel becomes more aggressive in conditions of cold war. It has been also much easier to slip into a fight than to put an end to it, regardless of who is winning.

## 'What are the boys doing in Lebanon?' Americans still ask

By William B. Quandt

WASHINGTON — The tragic deaths of more than 200 Marines have forced Americans to ask why we are in Lebanon. President Reagan, who bears the prime responsibility for providing a clear answer, has not done so.

President Reagan's deepest instincts seem to tell him that Lebanon is a crucial test in the East-West conflict. If that were the case, then we should be prepared for even greater American military involvement, and, inevitably, more casualties.

But President Reagan is a cautious politician who knows that the American public and Congress do not want to see more Marines die in Lebanon. So he also must consider the need to promote political reconciliation among Lebanon's warring factions. The problem is that Mr. Reagan's strident rhetoric complicates the political-diplomatic task by stiffening Syrian intransigence and holding out a false hope of a military solution to the embattled government of President Amin Gemayel.

Any government that emerges from serious political talks would initially be somewhat fragile. It would also be less overtly pro-American and pro-Israeli and more attentive to Syrian interests than the present government is. Yet the new government need not be entirely subservient to Damascus. Moreover, Amin Gemayel and his Falangist supporters agree to give up some power to their adversaries, particularly to the Shi'ite Muslims, who are the largest and most underrepresented of Lebanon's many sects.

But President Reagan is a cautious politician who knows that the American public and Congress do not want to see more Marines die in Lebanon. So he also must consider the need to promote political reconciliation among Lebanon's warring factions. The problem is that Mr. Reagan's strident rhetoric complicates the political-diplomatic task by stiffening Syrian intransigence and holding out a false hope of a military solution to the embattled government of President Amin Gemayel.

Some analysts, such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, believe that, in the present circumstances, political reconciliation in Lebanon can only be a victory for Syria. He believes that such a victory would boost Soviet prestige and would thus be dangerous to American interests.

The Grenada clash coincided with clear signs of strain between the U.S. and its three partners in a Multinational Force operation in Beirut, where over 290 U.S. and French troops were killed in bomb attacks on Sunday Oct. 23.

U.S., British, French and Italian foreign ministers met in Paris on Thursday to discuss Lebanese developments, and Britain's Sir Howe said they agreed on the need for "better consultation" in the future.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson admitted differences on the role of the force. He said France wanted only to reply to "guerrilla attacks" while the U.S. thought it should take the initiative in staging preventive strikes.

Other members of the force are also concerned over Mr. Reagan's strong criticism of Syria, which they believe must eventually play a role in Middle East negotiations, diplomats said.

The London Times said the row over Grenada showed that "efforts to bridge the broader differences in the alliance must be redoubled on both sides of the Atlantic."

It is possible, of course, that this modest outcome would prove to be elusive. But the United States has not yet demonstrated a serious commitment to finding a political solution in Lebanon. In 1982, after sending in the Marines, we did foster a political accommodation. In effect, this means that American and Israeli military power must be used to weaken Syrian influence.

President Reagan now needs help to devise a comparable strategy for 1983. He has correctly ruled out immediate withdrawal of the Marines and further escalation of the United States' commitment. But that leaves a vast range of choices. Mr. Reagan would do well to move slowly, seeking bipartisan support and advice.

We must recognise that the United States can do little in the short term to change the way power is distributed among contending factions in Lebanon. Clearly, Mr. Reagan cannot threaten Syria with an Israeli strike.

Mr. Kissinger is correct that any political deal struck today in Lebanon will reflect Syria's strong position, but it is a vital interest, worth more American lives, to prevent such an outcome? Let us look carefully at what such a bargain might entail.

First, the United States would have to accept the unhappy fact

## Grenada said to have split NATO

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — The NATO alliance has split apart over U.S. action in Grenada, and Western leaders are showing signs of acute nervousness over the political repercussions.

President Reagan's armed intervention against the Marxist-ruled Caribbean island sparked widespread criticism in Western Europe and outright condemnation by some leading allies.

Throughout the 16-nation alliance, officials said the open clash could be seriously damaging at a time when NATO is in bad need of public support as it prepares for the controversial siting of U.S. missiles in Europe. "Nothing could be worse just a few weeks before the first missiles are due to arrive. Grenada has raised important issues and everybody is acutely anxious," a senior NATO official said.

The U.S. action was seized on by anti-nuclear campaigners as a new weapon in their fight against U.S. missile deployments.

Britain's opposition Labour Party and West German Social Democrats questioned whether the U.S. could be relied on to honour pledges to act jointly with allies over the possible use of European-based nuclear weapons.

Political observers said the doubts could evolve as a key issue in Europe's nuclear debate.

British ministers suggested consultation processes within NATO, often criticised by the Europeans, had been in disarray.

Consultation by the U.S. was regrettably less than we would

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West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Bonn "would have welcomed the opportunity to express its opinion before the decision was made to use armed forces."

Bonn officials, usually vocal pro-U.S. said they would have advised against the invasion if they had been asked.

The U.S. move was expected to lead to a major reappraisal of consultation processes between NATO countries, diplomats said.

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## Sino-Soviet differences softening

By Roger Crabb  
Reuter

PEKING — On the face of it, Soviet negotiator Leonid Ilyichov had little to show for three weeks of hard work when he left China Saturday after a third round of talks aimed at normalising the two countries' relations.

The veteran deputy foreign minister was accompanied to the plane by his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, who took him by the arm as they crossed the runway at Peking Airport, chattering amicably.

Even before Mr. Ilyichov had boarded the special Tupolev airliner sent to bring him home, Mr. Qian was telling reporters that, though the talks had helped increase mutual understanding, big differences still remained.

There had been no breakthrough on what China were

gross: Moscow's troop and missile build-up along China's borders, its continuing military presence in Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea.

But China's pragmatic leadership sees no contradiction between continuing to oppose Soviet influence and steadily improving state-to-state relations with Moscow.

The two sides have now met three times since October 1982.

In a mutually agreed statement this afternoon, they called their latest talks useful and scheduled a fourth session for Moscow next March.

Such a series of talks seemed almost unthinkable 18 months ago when the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made a public offer to heal the split with China after a quarter-century.

Peking's initial reaction was to tell Moscow "we want deeds, not

words", and to set out its conditions for normalisation, removal of the "three obstacles", which have figured in almost every official Chinese statement on the subject ever since.

## 'Australia indirectly caught up in Mideast quagmire'

This is the first of three articles in which the writer, who is a lecturer in sociology at Yarmouk University, looks at select features which characterise the Arab community in Australia, and the influence this community exerts on the policies and attitude formation of the Australian government and people. Dr. Ata lived and studied in Australia, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D in sociology at Melbourne University. He visited Australia in August this year to attend the second Australian Middle East Conference in Melbourne and delivered a lecture at the Conference. Dr. Ata has made a thorough study on the Impact of Westernisation on Muslim Arab Women and the Lebanese Community in Australia. The second article will appear in Tuesday's Jordan Times and the third part on Wednesday.

By Dr. Ibrahim Ata  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Recently I was invited by the Department of International Relations at the Australian National University to talk on the subject of treatment of Arabs by the Australian Press and school textbooks. The invitation eventuated in the rising interest in the Arab community as well as an increasing distortion of their image by the press.

Although Australia is 8,000 miles from the Middle East, it has been caught up, however indirectly, in the political quagmire of the area, and its echoes have been translated in the last frontier of civilisation.

Whilst Australia had played a certain role in Middle Eastern affairs including the events of 1949, the Suez crisis in 1956, the Multinational Forces in the Lebanon since 1970, and in Sinai since 1980, its economic ties particularly grew under Whitlam's Labour government in 1975. At present trade figures with the Arab countries are \$1.8 billion.

Despite the growing economic ties between the regions of the Middle East and Australia, the latter's Middle Eastern policies have not been quite even-handed. Indi-

cated, since the Liberal/National Party's return to office in 1976, Australia's vote at most United Nations' Resolutions has been a replica of the United States.

Whilst the bulk of trade is still with "moderate" Arab countries, Australia's so-called "even-handed" policy continues to leave so much room to be desired.

With the advent of the Labour Party in 1982, the voices of moderation, such as those of Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden and Minister of Trade Lionel Bowen, began to be heard again on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although traditionally Socialist leftist, the Labour Party is much less anti-Arab than the National/Liberal Party: the NLP leader Bob Hawke, the current prime minister, has traditionally been pro-Israeli.

Whichever way the pendulum will ultimately swing, the basis of policy differences between the two political parties (the ALP and the NLP) towards the Middle East continues to be ideological. Likewise, the growing pro-Arab intellectual minority amongst Australians, non-government leftist radio stations such as 3 CR is ideologically motivated.

What then is the attitude and opinion on the ordinary Aus-

tralian on this issue? Available evidence indicates that "opinion" follows policy, and the government in office attempts to manipulate the public. The pattern of public opinion has it that if the Australian man in the street happens to have any firm views towards the Middle East at all, he is likely to be pro-Israeli. Polls conducted by the age and the Australian (Australian newspapers) immediately after the invasion of Lebanon clearly support this observation.

Any concrete interest amongst Australia's government and non-government circles in the growth of Islamic migrant communities has been recent. This is not surprising in view of the figures which Charles Price, a leading demographer, presents. Australia's Muslim community numbered

which totalled 34,000 and of which the Christians made up 69 per cent, according to Price. The Egyptians who number 15,000 occupy the second place. The Palestinian-Jordanian community numbered 1,000 in 1978, but unofficial sources estimate the figures at 4,000 at present. People of Jewish ancestry numbered 91,000 in 1981.

Since the first wave of migration, Arab/Lebanese migrants to Australia had economic and cultural disadvantage, and linguistically and physically distinguishable. By contrast, the first Jewish migrants were not continental Jews, but English-speaking Englishmen undistinguishable from other migrant Anglo-Saxon settlers. (There were about eight Jews on the first fleet to Australia in 1788.)

Lack of homogeneity is similarly reflected in Australia's Arab Press. By 1981, there were 10 Arabic papers reflecting a gamut of differing ideologies.

The select features analysed above serve as a broad guide line about the status, mobility and potential influence that the Arab Muslim community exerts.

The defense of the Arab cause remains in the hands of a few members in the community who are often hampered by language and culture barriers and lack familiarity with the Anglo-Saxons.

Foreign Affairs representative in Canberra disclosed that Arab diplomats can do with less courtesy and protocol and more with public relations, and (mental) aggressiveness. The biggest reason for bias is undoubtedly ignorance: Arabs have just done a poor job in telling Australians their story, he said.

This study has been more con-

cerned with the status, characteristics and influence of the Arab community on Australian politics than with drawing comparisons between Jews and Arabs in Australia.

A number of factors, such as divisions within the community, lack of credible spokesmen, disadvantaged background features, and the large waves of recent arrivals, were cited, however broadly, to explain the relative inability of population numbers as a guide to the possible "clout" no government policies.

Whilst the second generation of Arab-Australians might herald fiercer winds of political "clout", effective Arab diplomatic representation can exert immediate pressure on the government and media to improve the deteriorating Arab image.

### Randa Habib's Corner

#### How about a little sleep?

In Amman it is becoming impossible to relax and sleep soundly after a hard day's work.

Whether you live down an avenue or a small side street, the traffic noises prevent you from resting.

Trucks and speeding cars shatter your nerves, and the lucky ones who have terraces large enough to receive friends for dinner in the open air can hardly hear themselves. Therefore, some of them have given up this pleasure altogether.

The solution would be to live in a residential area, you might say, and this is what I used to believe. But unfortunately the reality is quite different. In the so-called "peaceful" streets, the parents are less apprehensive about allowing their children to play outside.

As a result, balls, roller-skates, pop guns, result in a cacophony, and all this happens under your window. During hot evenings this can go until very late. Furthermore, it is in these streets that youngsters who drive "daddy's car" operate away from the watchful eyes of the police. They try their brakes at corners and this startles you; then they play at imitating American TV cops and robbers, and chase each other from street to street.

And last but not least the noise of motorcycles. More and more Jordanian youngsters own motorcycles and they drive them at night for several reasons: First, during the day they are at school. Second, in these discreet streets, the police is less likely to catch them, check their papers and see if they are wearing crash helmets (which they rarely do). At last at night they take their girlfriends out and what more can they do to impress the girls than to take them for a ride?

Sometimes one wonders where to live in Amman just to enjoy a little peace...

#### Focusing attention on traders

By Fakhri Kawar

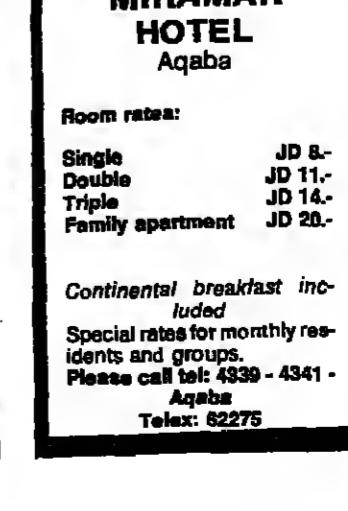
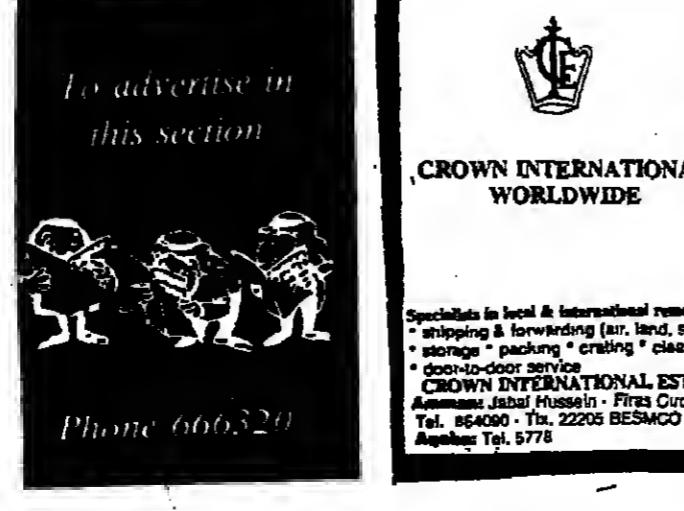
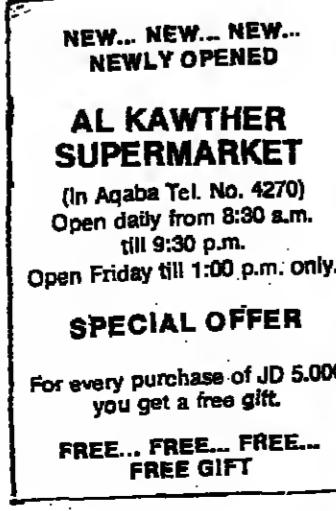
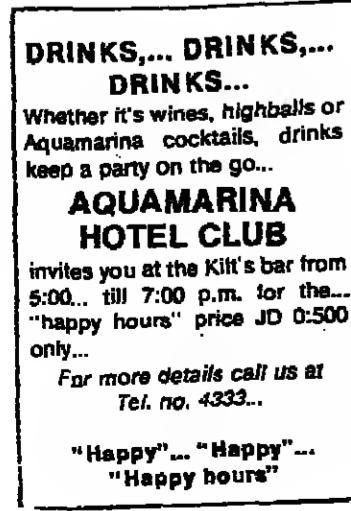
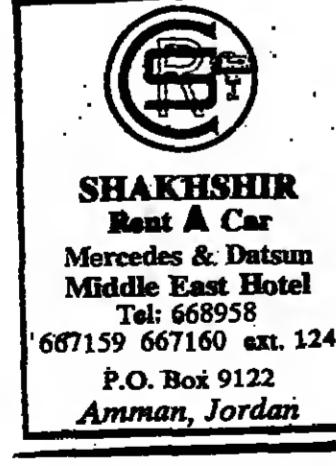
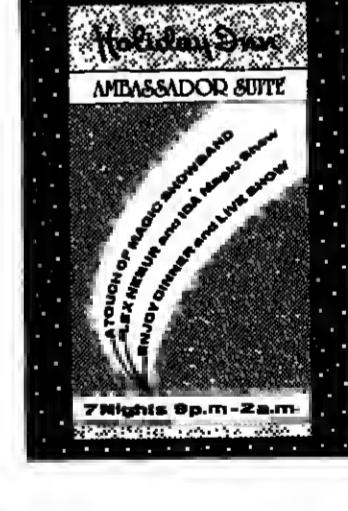
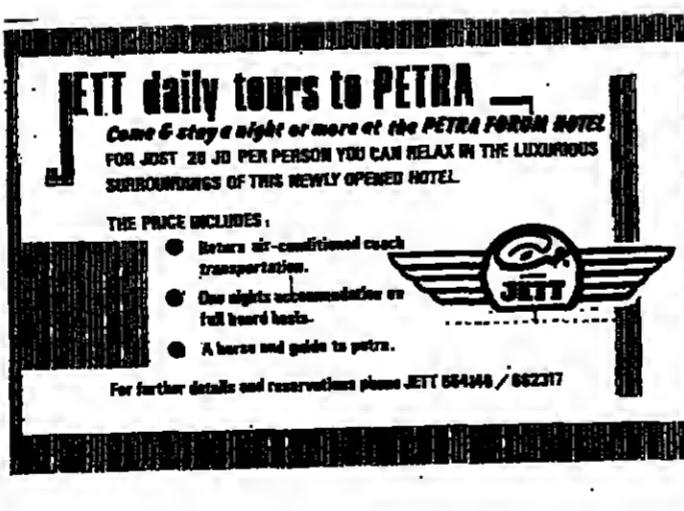
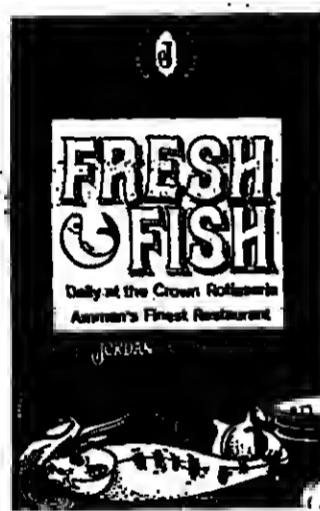
Jordanian newspapers are not in the habit of publishing an interview with a layman, a man in the street or a tradesman like a cobbler, merchant or butcher who are abound in Amman and other Jordanian towns. Neither is this a practice of Jordan Television or Radio Jordan. All the interviews conducted so far have been with officials, ministers or directors of departments, poets, artist or writers.

In fact the idea of such interviews occurred to me on various occasions but I have failed to put the idea into practice. I couldn't find a reporter to conduct the interview with the same zeal that I felt, and therefore came to the conclusion that the idea is impracticable, or is it?

It wouldn't be a bad idea for a journalist to sit down to talk with a merchant or a tradesman like a cobbler, merchant or butcher who are abound in Amman and other Jordanian towns. Neither is this a practice of Jordan Television or Radio Jordan. All the interviews conducted so far have been with officials, ministers or directors of departments, poets, artist or writers.

Has anyone ever thought of the idea of focusing public attention on tradesmen, the nature of their work through the information media?

## JORDAN MARKETPLACE



## SPORTS

### Uproar over controversial judges' decision at world gymnastics

BUDAPEST (R) — A near-capacity audience erupted in a storm of boeing and whistling when China's Li Ning was denied a gold medal in the individual rings competition on Sunday's final day of the World Gymnastics Championships.

Li, favourite for the title after leading the points standings in the team competition, was awarded only 9.515 for his performance on Sunday, missing the gold by 0.025 of a point.

The outstanding 16-year-old Soviet Dmitri Belozertchev and Japan's Koji Gushiken both recorded maximum 10-point scores to finish equal first while Li had to settle for the bronze.

The Chinese camp and the spectators made it abundantly clear they did not agree with the judges' decision and the noise in Budapest's indoor sports stadium was deafening as the audience demonstrated its disapproval.

The Chinese were astounded and the boeing changed to applause as they rushed across to the international jury to lodge an immediate protest.

The crowd became even more frenzied when the six judges left the auditorium, reserving their special displeasure for Soviet Boris Sahlia, one of the two chief judges.

And they exploded in fury yet again during the medals ceremony when it became clear the Chinese protest had been disallowed. The audience listened to the Japanese national anthem in silence but large sections hooted and whistled when the Soviet anthem was played.

The reception clearly upset Belozertchev, who appeared to be in tears and stepped down quickly from the rostrum once he had received his medal.

Happily for Belozertchev, who became the youngest male to win the world individual title on Friday, it soon became clear that the crowd's anger was not delivered at him personally but at the judges.

Belozertchev confirmed his status as the outstanding male gymnast of the championships with 10 points on the last event of the session, the high bar, to give him his third gold of the day and win a heart-warming round of applause from the spectators.

Belozertchev also captured gold on the pommel horse on Sunday and silver on the floor to take his overall medal tally to six, including no fewer than five golds.

women's all-round title here on Saturday and give her country their third gold medal.

Iourtchenko, the overall individual leader after the team competition, scored 39.75 points out of a maximum 40 for a winning total of 79.350. Compatriot Olga Mostepanova was second and Romanian Ecaterina Szabo third.

The Soviets, whose dominance of world gymnastics had appeared to be under severe threat when they surrendered the men's team title to the Chinese, were in almost total ascendancy Sunday.

In addition to Belozertchev's feats, Artour Akoopian won the vault and Vladimir Artemov shared first place with China's Lou Yun on the parallel bars.

The only exercise where the Soviets did not at least share gold was on the floor where China's Tong Fei recorded a spectacular and popular victory.

Tourtchenko demonstrated a comprehensive repertoire of acrobatics to finish with a perfect backwards triple flip and score a thoroughly-deserved 10 points.

Iourtchenko lands women's all-round title

Natalia Iourtchenko of the Soviet Union presented a dazzling display of gymnastics to clinch the

"I shall practise a lot until then and I shall have new exercises on the floor and on the beam."

And Soviet coach Vladislav Rastorozki sounded a warning to any country hoping to overhaul the Soviets at next year's Olympics.

Szabo, whose impish personality has caught the imagination of the crowd over the past week, also scored 10 on the floor when she whirled through a succession of complex routines which revealed fully her amazing flexibility and control.

The crowd clapped, whistled and stamped in prolonged applause after she had finished and a score of less than the maximum would have resulted in an instant lynching party for the judges.

East German Maxi Gnauck, returning to international competition after intricate surgery earlier this year, could not maintain the momentum which saw her top of the individual standings after the compulsory team events.

Gnauck, who fell heavily from the uneven bars just a day before the European Championships in May, showed her return to full confidence and form was complete with a perfect score on the same apparatus on Saturday night.

### Victory for Waldegaard in Ivory Coast Rally but championship undecided

ABIDJAN (R) — Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard won the Ivory Coast Motor Rally for the second time here on Sunday to leave the destiny of the World Championship still undecided.

Championship leader Hannu Mikkola of Finland, who needed victory to secure the drivers' title for the first time, finished second in his Audi Quattro after losing a seven-minute lead over Waldegaard through suspension trouble.

Mikkola now takes an 18-point championship lead over West German World Champion Walter Röhrl into the British rally next month, the final round of the championship.

The 41-year-old Finn seemed almost certain of victory at the end of Saturday's fourth stage. But in the last 594-km (371-mile) stage from the port of San Pedro to her, Mikkola lost valuable time repairing his rear suspension and Waldegaard swept past to win the 4,778-km (2,986-mile) event by 11 minutes.

Waldegaard, one of the world's most experienced drivers who won here in a Mercedes three years ago, finished 90 minutes clear of his teammate and compatriot Per Eklund back in third.

It was Toyota's best result in five appearances in the rally their previous best being a second place.

With Röhrl not starting the rally because his Lancia team had already secured the manufacturers' title; Mikkola needed nothing less than victory — worth 20 points — to take the crown.

His second place — worth 15 — means Röhrl must win the British rally with Mikkola finishing out of the points to retain the title.

Local drivers again fared well in the traditionally tough event, with Samir Assef in a privately-entered Toyota, finishing third ahead of Alain Ambrosino in a Nigerian-made Peugeot 505 and Eugene Salim in a Mitsubishi.

Only eight of the 50 starters completed the rally.

### Samarach happy with Olympic security

BUDAPEST (R) — Antonio Samarach, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Sunday he was satisfied so far with security arrangements for next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Asked at a news conference on the final day of the World Gymnastics Championships here if he was happy with the security plans in Los Angeles, Samarach said: "At this point yes."

"I hope nothing will happen. The Olympic committee has taken the best measures to avoid something happening at the Olympic Games," he said.

Samarach admitted there were still some problems with ticket allocations and said not only the IOC but also National Olympic Committees were continuing to negotiate with the Los Angeles Organising Committee.

### Niva dominates Pharaoh's Rally

CAIRO (Agencies) — French drivers dominated the Pharaoh's Rally '83 in Egypt by claiming the first three positions in the race.

The three Frenchmen all driving Niva cars were led by Andrea Trioso who won the race.

The rally route was through desert roads followed by the coastal roads of the Red Sea. The 2000 km distance was finished in eight days with only 12 cars from the original 20 finishing the race.

### New Zealanders score convincing squash victories

Lendl broke his opponent's service with a return ace in the eighth game to win the second set 6-3.

In the decisive third set, Davis again dropped his service in the ninth game with a net error to give Lendl victory in the 97-minute match played on a special court built over Japan's Olympic swimming pool.

"I think I played well," Davis said. "I didn't tighten up. But he played a good game on the important points," he said.

Davis added that Lendl "hits the ball hard consistently than anybody in the world."

Lendl said Davis was "very fast on the net. I was thinking of bolting my service and breaking his service. So I decided to go to the net and played the game one point at a time."

The Czechoslovak, who said he went to the net to put pressure on Davis, also regained his form, scoring 13 service aces, including seven in the final set.

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### Orono easily retains WBC crown

CARACAS (R) — Venezuela's Rafael Orono battered Puerto Rican challenger Orlando Maldonado into oblivion Saturday night, smashing him to the canvas in a fifth-round knockout to retain his World Boxing Council super-flyweight title.

The Puerto Rican's hopes of clinching the crown began evaporating after a first-round flurry. He finally fizzled out with a prolonged star-gazing session 55 seconds into the fifth when Orono pounced him with two vicious rights to the head.

Maldonado had his best moments in the first round. He planted some pile-driving punches on Orono, who returned to his corner with a bleeding bruise over his left eyebrow.

But the Venezuelan bounced back to take command, keeping Maldonado at a distance with right jabs and blunting the challenger's aggressiveness.

"I said I would finish him off before the sixth round. I was right," said Orono, who recovered the title from Chul-Ho Kim, of South Korea, last year.

But he admitted that in his foul

ally made it at 51.16 kg (115 pounds) while the champion, also 24, weighed in at 51.1 kg (114.5 pounds).

"I knew that we are both very strong boxers and that the bout would be decided on a knock out. Sadly it was mine," Maldonado said.

Orono is due to defend his title against Payao Pootharat in Bangkok next month.

Orono easily retains WBC crown

KARACHI (R) — A goal in each half helped reigning World Champions Pakistan to an unconvincing but vital 2-0 win over 1980 Olympic gold medallists India in the Champions' Trophy Men's Hockey Tournament on Sunday.

Inside-right Mushtaq Ahmed netted the first goal after 28 minutes and right-winger Kalimullah secured the victory with a penalty stroke a minute from time to take Pakistan level with fellow-favourites Australia at the top of the table.

But India are rooted at the foot of the round-robin six-nation tournament, pointless after two games having scored just one goal and conceded four.

Despite the two-goal margin, Pakistan failed to take total control of a fiercely competitive match as India, who dominated

for long periods, failed to convert their superiority into goals.

Pakistani goalkeeper Shahid Ali Khan made two desperate saves as India swarmed forward and denied the Olympic champions eight times from penalty corners.

But the Indian onslaught subsided once the hosts went in front.

Pakistani captain Hanif Khan sent

Mushtaq Ahmed away to weave a path through the Indian defence and score with an angled shot seven minutes before halftime.

India pushed forward looking for an equaliser in the second half and were clearly upset by the decision of French umpire Gillet to award the penalty which allowed

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## Bombay strike continues

BOMBAY (R) — The Bombay port remained crippled Sunday as work stopped by more than 200 stevedore staff demanding higher bonus continued for the 1st day, port officials said.

Representatives of the staff and private stevedore companies failed to resolve the bonus dispute at a meeting Saturday.

The staff, mostly supervisors and foremen, have been demanding 70 days' wages as bonus. But the employers plead they cannot pay more than 30 days' wages because of their financial problems.

Port officials said the strike, led by the Bombay Transport and Dock Workers' Union, brought to a halt loading and unloading of 29 ships at berth.

Another 28 ships were stranded in mid-stream waiting for berths, they said.

## India's space plan benefits communications

BANGALORE, India (R) — India has embarked on a space programme that would help modernise internal communications and give the potential for advanced military hardware.

It is poised to launch a rocket that could be converted into an Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM), which only a few developed countries possess, space officials in Bangalore said.

The officials in this south Indian city ruled out a military application for the rockets and said India would use space to improve its telecommunications and weather forecasting and to bring television to millions of homes across the country.

India joined the United States, the Soviet Union, France, China and Japan in an exclusive space club when it launched a home-made experimental satellite from Indian territory in July 1980.

"With six experimental satellites already successfully launched, we are emerging from the experimental era and going into the operational stage," the director of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Mr. Udit Ramachandra Rao said.

He said a proposed new four-stage rocket (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle — PSLV) designed and built by Indian scientists, could put a 1,000 kilogrammes multipurpose satellite into an orbit about 1,000 kilometres above the earth by 1987/88.

India has begun building satellites and spacecraft that would match those of some developed countries, Mr. Rao told Reuters in Bangalore, which is the centre of the space programme.

Officials said the PSLV could be made into an IRBM by installing a warhead and control systems.

India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974, is capable of producing nuclear weapons, but Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has repeatedly said it will apply its atomic and space programmes only for peaceful purposes.

India has ordered three multipurpose INSAT satellites from the U.S. Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation.

The Soviet Union has helped in launching three Indian experimental satellites and India plans to launch its first Remote Sensing Satellite (RSS) on a Soviet vehicle in 1986.

It would be as advanced as the latest U.S. Landsat-class satellites and would photograph India's land mass and crops, Mr. Rao said.

He said India was planning a second generation of INSATs.

India's first cosmonaut, Pilot Rakesh Sharma, is due to go into orbit next April on a Soviet spacecraft and help two Soviet scientists conduct medical and remote sensing experiments.

Mr. Sharma's air force colleague Mr. Ravish Malhotra will be part of a three-member Indo-Soviet backup team.

Models of Indian-built rockets and of spaceships decorate Mr. Rao's office.

A monitor screen follows the progress of the INSAT satellite (INSAT-1B), launched by the

U.S. space shuttle Challenger.

The INSAT-1B will be the first satellite designed to simultaneously provide long-distance two-way telephone and telecommunications links, direct television broadcast and keep a constant watch on the weather across the subcontinent.

It will place a valuable propaganda tool in the hands of Mrs. Gandhi's government, rumoured to be preparing for a mid-term poll early next year.

The government could use the state-run television to explain its policies to millions in remote areas.

India has advanced rapidly in space science since its first launching.

It put two more 40 kilogrammes experimental satellites up in 1981, and another last April, all using Indian rockets.

The programme suffered a setback last year when a U.S.-built INSAT satellite (INSAT-1A) had to be abandoned in space after six months, although it was designed to last eight years.

The main aim of the three home

launching was to test the performance of rocketry systems.

Indian scientists are developing medium-range rockets that can carry a payload of around 150 kilogrammes each.

India plans to spend around \$1 billion on space research in the next seven years.

Some opposition politicians have criticised the expenditure, saying the money would be better spent fighting India's poverty.

But officials said each INSAT satellite, fitted with 8,000 two-way telephone links, would revolutionise telecommunication services and help development.

The satellite's meteorological data, relayed by 30 earth stations, would help farmers and oil drill ships to plan their work schedules.

A Ford Aerospace official said recently: "India's INSAT-1B satellite may be a logical model for other developing countries entering the exploitation of space."

ISRO Chairman Salish Dhawan told reporters: "We are out in the business of exploring space, but discovering India for the benefit of millions of our countrymen."

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Except for the very early morning, which is good for thinking out long-range plans, you will find that you would be wise to organize your time and efforts for more effective results.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to April 19)** Study every phase of your work and then plan just how best to handle it and without loss of time or energy.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Do whatever will make you more charming and then you can impress others more favorably. Resist stubborn impulses.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Begin the week wisely by doing those errands you promised your family you would handle. Do some much-needed exercising.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Refill the ledger early and then get busy with correspondence and other communications which have been neglected.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Analyze well whatever has to do with finances and real estate, and then put them aside for a while. Socialize with friends tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You have a feeling of discontent now that can be relieved by improving conditions around you. Concentrate on your home.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You feel bored with all the small tasks you have to handle, so change your attitude and they are soon done.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You may go after some personal goal too obviously and forcefully and could lose out, so use more tact.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** This is not a good day to approach bigwigs for backing or other favors you may want, so await a more propitious time.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Find better ways of expanding and be sure to have the right facts concerning them and that everything is on the up-and-up.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Good day to put aside day-dreaming and get into practical affairs so you have a greater income for your needs.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Much conversation with other persons will not get you the results you want today, so try more practical methods.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will be one of those fascinating young persons who can easily find mistakes where others fail and should have the education started along trouble shooting lines for that reason. A career in diplomacy is indicated here.

"The Stars Impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Iranian threat looms over oil supplies

By Richard Johns

Tens years ago this month the Arab oil producers imposed their oil embargo on the West in support of Egypt and Syria at a critical point in their conflict with Israel.

The graduated cuts had by December 1973 removed 4.5 million barrels a day (b/d) from the market, or 10 per cent of ooo-Communist world's supplies, sending spot prices soaring and laying the basis for a price increase of 260 per cent by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for its Arab light reference crude — from \$3.51 a barrel to \$9.22.

Now, a decade later, the world is faced with a threat by Iraq to close the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance to the Gulf, to all petroleum traffic if Iraq deploys French-supplied Super-Etendard aircraft, armed with Exocet missiles, against its oil installations or vessels lifting oil from Khaibar Island.

If it did so, the volume of oil cut off from the Gulf, on the basis of the recent rate of supplies flowing from it, would be 8.5 million — 9 million b/d, or 17-20 per cent of the non-communist world's supplies.

Just how serious such a disruption of supplies could be was highlighted by a U.S. congressional study released in September.

It said that closure of the Strait

of Hormuz as a result of military action would "lead to a sharp increase in the price of oil supplies." A full 12-month stoppage in 1982, involving a shortage of 5 million—5.3 million b/d, would have driven prices up to between \$65 and \$130 a barrel. That compares to a price of \$29 now.

A similar halt to the flow in

erned by the movement of U.S. naval units to the Arabian Sea in line with President Carter's commitment in 1980 — confirmed by the present administration — to ensure freedom of navigation through the vital waterway.

This spring the International Energy Agency (IEA) conducted an emergency theoretical exercise

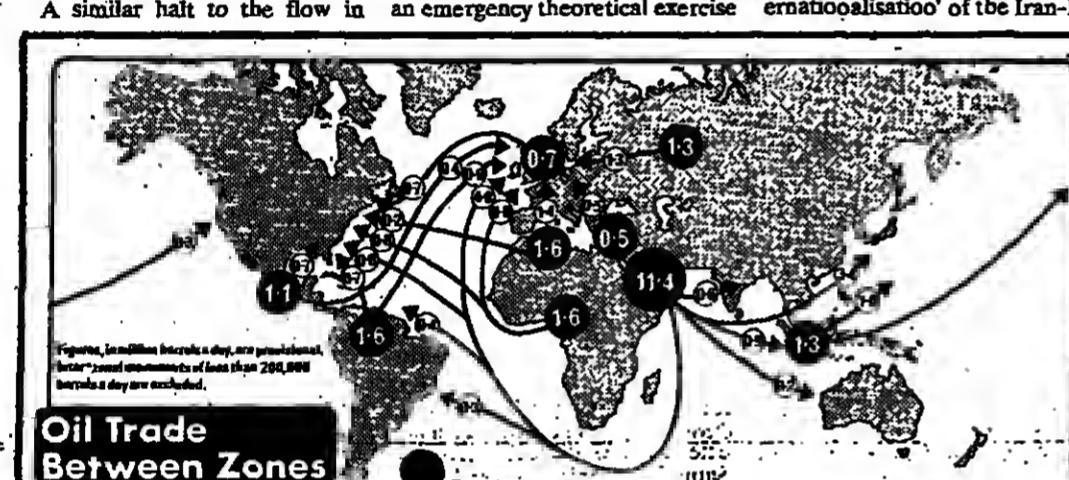
ket, which accounts for 20-30 per cent of trade.

Some of the shortfall could be made good immediately by Saudi Arabia through its trans-peninsula pipeline from the nil fields in the Eastern Province to the Red Sea terminal at Yanbu. The capacity of the 750-mile pipeline is 1.85 million b/d.

Throughout, which was as low as 400,000 b/d earlier this year, is now believed to be running at 600,000 b/d. Thus, 1.2 million b/d of Saudi output could be maintained.

Theoretically, supplies from Iraq could be boosted by up to 1.4 million b/d over a period of several months if — and the proviso is a major one — the pipeline system to the terminals at Bannias, in Syria, and Tripoli, Lebanon, were to be reactivated.

Syria, which supports Iran and is opposed to the Iraqi government, stopped transit rights in March 1982. Current diplomatic news feature



in 1980, which would have meant a deficit of 7.1 million—7.7 million b/d, could have meant a \$300 a barrel rate. Senator Carl Levin, who commissioned the study, described it as "the most comprehensive and sobering to date" of U.S. reliance on Gulf oil.

The potential gravity of the closure of the strait has been under-

discovered by the effect of a closure of the Strait of Hormuz as well as unspecified "other elements."

The outcome of the dummy run has been kept a closely guarded secret.

But the Congressional Research Service is said to have had access to the results and the figures in its appraisal are said to be not unrelated to the findings of the Paris-based agency.

More realistic, perhaps, in the present scenario, is an appraisal by investment bankers Kidder, Peabody that a net shortfall of 3.8 million b/d — which could result from a one-month closure of the strait — would lead to a rise to \$40 per-

barrel.

In practice, it would be a matter of many months before worldwide stocks were reduced to a dangerously low level.

The more immediate danger would be of a strong upward surge in prices on the spot or free mar-

ket, finally bringing both parties to the bargaining table."

If Iran had the will and capacity, in the face of military intervention, to maintain a blockade or deter international tanker traffic for a longer period the outlook would be sombre. Only about half of the volume of oil recently passing through the waterway could be supplied from other sources or by other routes.

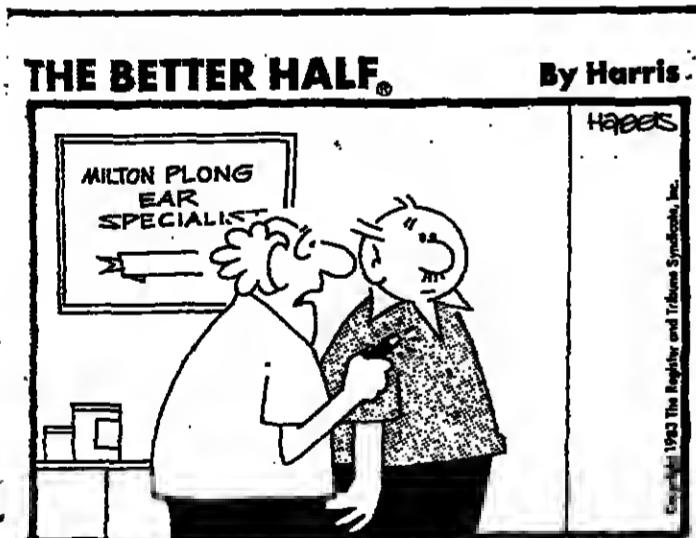
In practice, it would be a matter of many months before worldwide stocks were reduced to a dangerously low level.

The more immediate danger would be of a strong upward surge in prices on the spot or free mar-

### Potential for increased supplies

	July output	Capacity output	Potential increase
Venezuela	1.7	2.5	0.8
Nigeria	1.7	2.4	0.7
Libya	1.1	2.0	0.9
Indonesia	1.3	1.6	0.3
Algeria	0.7	1.1	0.4
Total OPEC	6.5	9.6	3.1
Mexico	2.7	3.0	0.3
Other (Eastern Bloc)	na	na	0.1
Total potential			3.5

Source: Wood, Mackenzie



THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

**NAYRE**  
N O Y R E

**DOITUS**  
D O I T U S

**HYROTE**  
H Y R O T E

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **SLANT GOOSE TYPIST SKEWER**  
(Answers tomorrow)

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword

By William Canine

ACROSS	28 Attican township	61 Pedro's uncle	13 Some IRS men


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# U.S. vows to stop Cuban guerrillas in Grenada

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Marines and paratroopers in Grenada will use all necessary means — including air strikes — to eliminate continued sniper fire from Cuban guerrillas, defence officials say.

They reported sporadic fighting Saturday near the Pearls airstrip in northern Grenada, including an attack on a Marine patrol and gunfire directed at a Marine helicopter which was not damaged.

Asked whether air strikes would be used against the remaining guerrilla forces, an official said: "Anything is possible to remove the Cuban threat from the populace."

In a report Saturday officials said that in five days of fighting U.S. casualties were 11 killed, 76 wounded and seven missing.

An unusual Saturday session of the Senate voted 53-18 for an amendment to lift restrictions on press coverage of the fighting.

News organisations have protested at the administration's tight restrictions on coverage and the amendment says the government will not prevent free media access to news sources of their choice and will end unreasonable limitations on the number of reporters allowed in to Grenada.

The Pentagon said a total of 580 U.S. citizens and 76 other foreign nationals, including 25 Canadians, had been evacuated from the island.

Officials conceded the U.S. invading forces met stiffer opposition than expected. Intelligence estimates had put the number of Cubans on the island at about 500 or 600 construction workers, but officials said the invasion force found there were about 1,100, many of them trained soldiers.

They made no prediction of how long the mopping-up operation might take but the Pentagon noted the invasion force was said it took place.

already being cut back. About 700 special counter-insurgency ranger forces had already been airlifted back to the United States, the officials said.

A total of 1,900 Marines and paratroopers invaded the island on Tuesday morning in what the Reagan administration called a move to protect the 1,000-odd Americans there and to restore order after Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was toppled in a factional feud and later killed in a military coup.

The U.S. acted at the request of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean Countries (OECC), which felt its own islands threatened by the administration that took over in Grenada.

## One-day delay

A one-day delay in mounting the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada allowed the Cubans to build up defences at the new airport on the island. Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said Saturday night.

A Cuban colonel was flown into Grenada on Sunday and supervised defence preparations at Point Salines Airport, he said on television.

"I regret that the landing could not have started on Sunday night rather than Monday, because this gave the Cuban workers time to organise their defences," he said.

Mr. Adams' remarks were the first indication that plans existed to mount the invasion ahead of 0500 (0900 GMT) Monday, the time a U.S. military spokesman said it took place.

Mr. Adams said it was possible Cuba might have been informed of the discussions on mounting the invasion among leaders of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in port of Spain last weekend.

Earlier Saturday Cuba's ambassador to Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam, Ivan Cesar Matinez, told newsmen a Col. Tortolo had been flown to Grenada ahead of the invasion.

"His job was to communicate to the Cuban workers at Point Salines that in case of attack they should defend themselves to the death," he said.

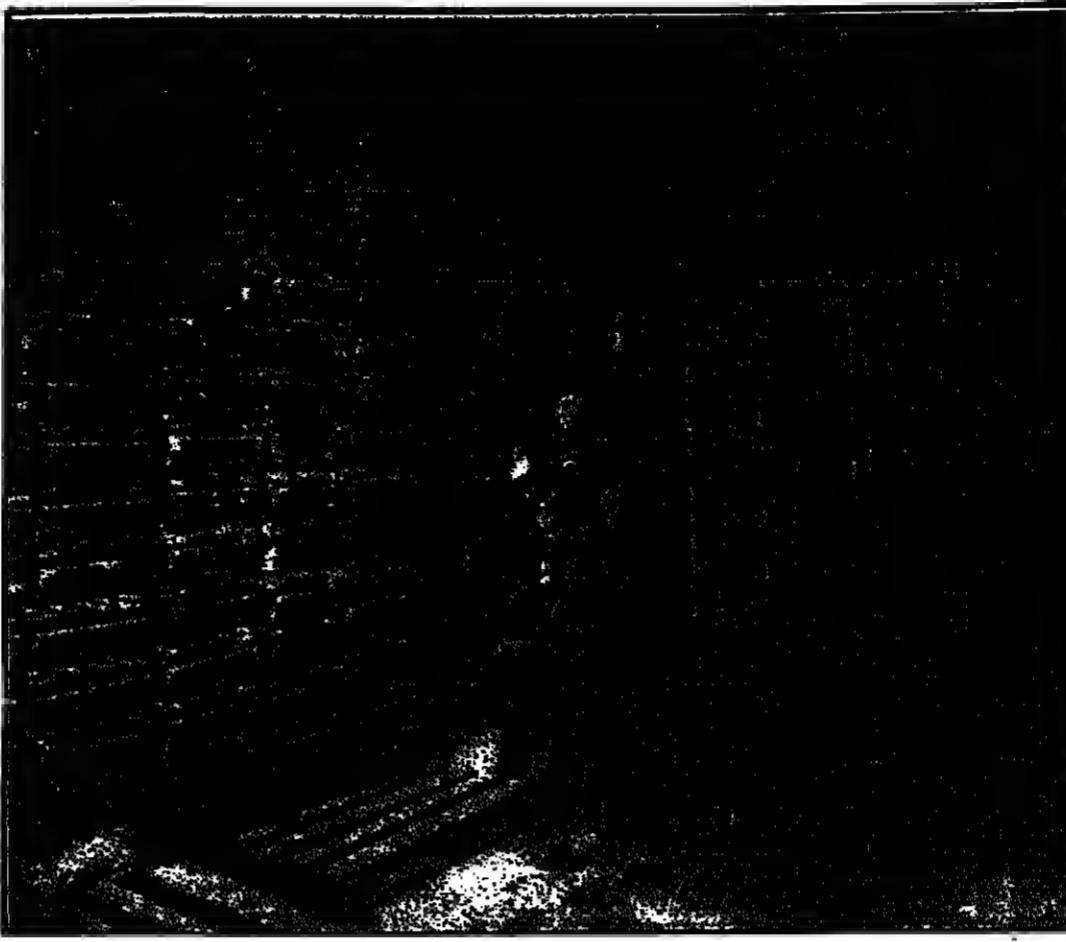
Arms and ammunition, well hidden in the woods and hills of Grenada, could mean a tougher fight than expected for U.S. troops now trying to secure the island, a Caribbean journalist said Saturday.

Alister Hughes, correspondent in Grenada for the Caribbean news agency, was freed last Wednesday from detention on the island and since the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) there took control on Oct. 19.

Flown out by the U.S. military, he told a press conference in Barbados that the invading U.S. forces could be dragged into a longer campaign than expected because the PRA had access to guns and ammunition in arms caches around the island.

"The battle is not over. When I left there (Friday), there were still planes overhead, explosions, anti-aircraft fire and snipers in the woodland area just outside the capital, St. George's," he said.

Mr. Hughes told the press conference of PRA men walking around in civilian disguise and said a security man told him some men had been seen hiding arms and ammunition in a field near St. George's which was later raided by U.S. Marines.



A U.S. soldier walks past a huge store of captured ammunition found near Port Salines Airport (A.P. wirephoto).

Speaking of Oct. 19, the day Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed, Mr. Hughes said he saw Mr. Bishop in St. George's market square, looking weak and haggard after being freed by a crowd between 8,000 and 10,000 supporters.

All Mr. Bishop could say when approached by Mr. Hughes was: "The masses."

Mr. Hughes said Premier Bishop was freed at about 10:30 a.m.

Mr. Hughes said Premier Bishop may have been leading a crowd to Fort Rupert to free his government's attorney-general, Kenrick Radix, who had been imprisoned for heading a march demanding the prime minister's release from house arrest.

Mr. Hughes said a helicopter was shot down close to St. George's on Tuesday and that another was picked off by snipers.

He did not go with the prime minister to the fort, but he heard two big explosions and saw wounded people rushing down from there later.

Mr. Hughes said a helicopter was shot down close to St. George's on Tuesday and that another was picked off by snipers.

## Reagan critical of latest Soviet missile proposal

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has said that Soviet President Yuri Andropov's latest arms control proposals would allow Moscow to keep its SS-20s in Europe but bar NATO from deploying medium-range missiles.

In his weekly radio speech, Mr. Reagan Saturday called on Mr. Andropov to drop his threat to halve talks on limiting medium-range missiles if the North Atlantic alliance went ahead with plans to deploy cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe from December.

Amplifying Mr. Reagan's speech, U.S. officials said Mr. Andropov's offer to limit the three-headed SS-20s to 140 would give Moscow 420 nuclear warheads in Europe while forbidding the United States to have any in Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan, who has stated that deployment of the 572 U.S. missiles will start in the absence of a

## Andropov admits catching cold

MOSCOW (R) — Western diplomats and ordinary Soviet citizens said Sunday Soviet President Yuri Andropov's unusual admission that he had a cold appeared designed to calm rumours that he was seriously ill.

"I would say it is a hint that he intends to be on the mausoleum when the tanks go by," a senior Western diplomat said, referring to the Nov. 7 Red Square military parade reviewed by the leadership from atop Lenin's mausoleum.

Mr. Andropov told an international doctors' peace group in a note handed over Saturday he is not healthy.

"But it makes him more human. He can be sick just like anyone else. It is a new style of Andropov's," one man said.

## No details of Warsaw Pact meeting released

MOSCOW (R) — The military council of the Warsaw Pact alliance has ended a four-day meeting in the Soviet city of Lvov, according to a brief report by the Soviet news agency TASS. It gave no details of proceedings.

Underground Solidarity leaders have called on Poles to demonstrate on behalf of political prisoners as the amnesty expires. Informed sources said the challenge indicated that the group did not intend to surrender.

The group named by Mr. Urban includes Jacek Kuron, who was one of KOR's founders, and Andrzej Gwiazda, who was Solidarity's second-in-command during the union's confrontation with the government, which ended with the imposition of martial law.

Kuron family sources said they did not know whether the veteran dissident, who has already refused one chance to emigrate, would react to the latest offer.

Despite this reaction, 47 per cent said Britain should now support the U.S. presence on the Caribbean island, while 38 per cent opposed such support.

## Soviet documentary film shows U.S. to be the bad guy with nuclear arms

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet defence ministry documentary film premiered on national television Saturday night portrays the United States as a power-mad military superpower bent on world domination.

The documentary, entitled "Who Threatens Peace?", details the development by the U.S. of atomic weaponry from the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the cruise and Pershing II missiles due to be deployed in Western Europe from December.

The film will be shown on cinemas and offered abroad in a campaign to turn world opinion against the planned deployment, which the Kremlin says would destroy a power base in Europe.

Pictures of missiles being launched, cascading dollar bills and the New York skyline, accompanied by menacing electronic

TASS said the meeting was chaired by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the pact armed forces, which suggested that political leaders were not present.

Western diplomats said the possibility of a pact summit to announce a new disarmament initiative before NATO begins medium-range missiles deployment in December could still not be ruled out, though there were no clear indications that such a meeting was pending.

The diplomats said the military council almost certainly discussed preparations announced last Monday for deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The picture then switches to preparations to bomb Hiroshima. Soviet propaganda notes frequently that the United States is the only country ever to have used a nuclear device in war.

Footage of the Bikini Atoll nuclear test is juxtaposed with photographs of Soviet nuclear power stations and atomic ice breakers.

The commentator says that the Soviet Union has developed peaceful uses for nuclear energy and developed atomic weapons only as a necessity to counter the United States.

It shows U.S. and Soviet soldiers greeting one another in 1945 and shots of Nazi war criminals in the dock at Nuremberg, as a voice-over commentary says: "Meanwhile a greater crime was being prepared."

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"I do not exactly know whether the tapes are in the hands of the military or airport officials, but if these tapes were produced they will be of great help to the new board of inquiry," Mr. Fernandez told reporters.

## Argentines go to polls after 8 yrs

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Long queues formed outside polling stations in Buenos Aires Sunday as voting began in elections to return Argentina to democracy after nearly eight years of military rule.

Sunny weather prevailed in most of the country.

The 18 million voters have a straight choice between the trade union-based Peronist Party, whose presidential candidate is Italo Luder, and the reformist Radical Party, led by Raul Alfonsin, which draws its strength from the middle class.

A close result is expected.

Voting is compulsory for all men and women over 18 and the polls will remain open from eight a.m. (1100 GMT) to six p.m. (2100 GMT).

President Reynaldo Bignone told a radio interviewer he felt personal satisfaction at fulfilling an important mission to bring the country back to democracy.

"Today is the achievement of an objective," said Gen. Bignone, who was charged by the armed forces in July last year with supervising Argentina's transition to civilian government.

The queues outside the polling stations were orderly and good-humoured.

"I have been waiting seven years for this," said one first-time voter in a reference to the coup which overthrew Argentina's last elected government in 1976.

"This is a very important occasion, a national necessity," said an older man behind him. "I work in the country and came into town the day before yesterday to vote."

The elections pushed almost all other news out of morning papers.

"We have arrived," said Argentina's largest circulation daily, Clarin, in a front page headline referring to the difficult journey back to democracy.

## COLUMN

Man who killed swan sent to jail

MOSCOW (R) — A man who killed a swan in front of visitors to a Soviet zoo has been sentenced to six years in a hard regime corrective labour camp, the trade union newspaper Truth reported.

Trud (Labour) said the man, Igor Tatarin of Rostov-on-Don, south-west Russia, had been caught soon after he wrung the swan's neck at the town zoo. He was charged with malicious hooliganism and embezzlement of state property and sentenced to six years in a corrective labour camp of the hard regime category, the daily said.

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Fire kills 7 Canadian children

OSNABURGH, Ontario (R) — Seven children ranging in age from six to 12 died when a log cabin in which they were sleeping without their parents permission burned down, police said. A spokesman for the Ontario police said the children, from three different families, perished Saturday after a tin stove apparently malfunctioned and set the wooden structure on fire.

Statements about routine heating matters concerning the Soviet leadership are practically unheard of and Muscovites reacted with surprise to the statement, read on television and published on the front page of newspapers Sunday.

"But it makes him more human. He can be sick just like anyone else. It is a new style of Andropov's," one man said.

3 students die at black university

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Three students were killed and 10 seriously injured after violent clashes with supporters of a Zulu political group at the black university of Zululand, a hospital official said Sunday. Michael Girdwood, supervisor at the Ngweleza hospital in Empangeni near the northern Natal campus, told Reuters the death toll after Saturday's clashes had risen to three by early Sunday. The students died as a result of head injuries. He said 10 others were still in hospital, 10 of whom had serious head and abdominal injuries, stab wounds and broken arms after being hit with clubs, knives and spears. The violence flared as the Zulu Inkatha organisation held a campus rally addressed by its leader Gatsheni Buthelezi.

Hitler's drawings held in Florence

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — A collection of 20 to 30 drawings by German dictator Adolf Hitler have been held in Florence since the war, a local official said. The drawings were handed over to the town's art gallery authorities by Rodolfo Siviero, an art expert and detective who died last Wednesday, the official said. Siviero, for more than 40 years headed a special team set up by Italian authorities to recover art treasure taken abroad illegally. He is credited with recovering hundreds of works seized by the Germans during the war, including some by Botticelli, Michelangelo and Vasari.

Japan to establish equivalent of Nobel in science

TOKYO (R) — Japan is to establish an equivalent of the Nobel prizes for those who benefit mankind in applied sciences such as engineering and agriculture, officials of the science and technology foundation, a private organisation in Tokyo, would award the Japan prize to two individuals or group from throughout the world every year starting in 1985.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
© 1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

### CORRELATE YOUR PLAYS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ K 873  
♦ 9763  
♦ K 52  
♦ 10 9

**WEST**  
♦ K Q 10 ♦ A 9654  
♦ AKJ 54 ♦ Q 10 8  
♦ 10 76 ♦ 9  
♦ J 7 ♦ 8 432  
♦ 2  
♦ 2  
♦ A Q J 8 43  
♦ A K Q 65

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♦ 1 ♦ Pass Pass

3 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ 3 ♦

4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

The time to consider your line of play is before playing to the first trick. That is when you can determine how to combine more than one chance, if it is possible.

North judged well in the auction. When South persisted in looking for game despite the fact that his part-

ner had promised nothing, North decided that his king in partner's first bid and doubleton in the other merited a shot at game.

West led the king of hearts and declarer considered the possibilities. If trumps